

BRUSHING UP ON BEAUTY

WITH CAPTIVATING COLOR SCHEMES AND HELPFUL ADVICE
ON PAINTING AND DECORATING

Lowe Brothers

PAINTS AND VARNISHES



INDEX



EXTERIOR PAINTING

	Question No.	Page No.		Question No.	Page No.
BARNs			Puttying sashes.....	7	11
How to paint.....	49	16	Puttying nail holes.....	8	11
BOATs			Scaling.....	38	15
How to paint.....	63	17	Specks.....	58	17
BRICK BUILDINGs			Sagging.....	39	15
How to paint.....	28	14	Spotty Drying.....	40	15
Damp brick walls.....	29	14	Splattering.....	60, 61, 62	17
Mortar joints.....	30	14	Thinning—use of linseed oil.....	53	16
EXTERIOR PAINTING			Thinning—first and second coats.....	14, 15	12
Bare Spots.....	51	16	Thinning with turpentine.....	16, 53	12, 16
Best temperature for painting.....	5	11	Thinning with boiled or raw oil.....	17	12
Blistering.....	32, 52, 54	14, 16	Time required between coats for drying.....	22	13
Basement walls, exterior.....	50	16	Undue length of time between coats.....	23	13
Cement surfaces when damp.....	31	14	Varnish added to last coat.....	19	13
Checked or cracked places.....	12	12	Where to start exterior painting.....	13	12
Crawling.....	37, 51, 57	15, 16, 17	Weather beaten surfaces.....	11	12
Drying, failure to dry.....	55	16	When should old paint be re- moved.....	3, 4	11
How often to paint.....	1, 2	11	Yellow pine—method of painting.....	25	13
Hiding power of paint.....	56	17	FENCEs		
Knots and pitchy places—how to treat.....	9	11	Wood fences—how to paint.....	64	17
Number of coats for new wood.....	2, 20	11, 13	Iron fences—how to paint.....	65	17
Number of coats for repainting.....	21	13	GALVANIZED IRON		
Painting in freezing weather.....	6	11	Painting spouting and eaves troughs.....	66	17
Painting over shingle stain.....	26	13	METAL		
Painting over whitewash— danger.....	27	14	Removing rust before painting.....	67	17, 18
Paint and varnish remover.....	59	17	PORCH FLOORs		
Peeling.....	33, 34, 35, 36	14	Filling cracks.....	41	15
Porch ceilings—painting and varnishing.....	24	13	Painting cement porch floors.....	42	15
Preparing old bare spots for painting.....	10	12	Painting wood porch floors.....	43, 44	15
Priming materials.....	18	13			

LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

INDEX



	Question No.	Page No.		Question No.	Page No.
ROOFS			How to paint screen wire with- out filling meshes.....		
Painting or staining old barn shingles.....	46	15	Painting both sides.....	70	18
Painting metal roofs.....	45	15	Using house paint for color effect..	71	18
Repairing leaky metal roofs.....	47	16	SILOS		
Repairing leaky composition roofs.....	48	16	Painting inside.....	72	18
SCREENS			SWIMMING POOLS		
Best time to paint.....	68	18	How to paint.....	73	18

INTERIOR PAINTING

	Question No.	Page No.		Question No.	Page No.
BASEMENT WALLS			Sizing old painted plaster walls..		
Painting.....	17	27	Treating air checks in plaster walls.....	6	26
Paint peeling on interior surfaces	18	27	Treating cracks in painted plaster walls.....	11	27
Waterproofing interior surfaces..	19	27	Ventilation while painting.....	5	26
INTERIOR PAINTING			Wrinkling.....	20	28
Bare Spots.....	26	28	KALSOMINE		
Blistering.....	27, 29	28	How to remove.....	43	30
Creeping and crawling.....	35	29	METAL		
Cleaning painted walls before re- finishing.....	9	27	Removing rust before painting ..	44	30
Oil paint over kalsomine.....	14	27	MISCELLANEOUS		
Painting wall board.....	8	26	Dripping when painting ceilings ..	39	29
Painting plaster walls previously papered.....	12, 13	27	Drying—failure to dry.....	30	28
Painting over wall paper.....	15	27	Hiding power of paint.....	31	29
Painting over flat wall paint.....	16	27	Painting in the summer time.....	33	29
Peeling.....	1, 2	26	Paint splatters—removing.....	41, 42	29
Sagging.....	3	26	Painting over a lacquered surface	32	29
Specks.....	36	29			
Spotty drying.....	4	26			
Sizing new plaster walls.....	7	26			

QUALITY UNSURPASSED SINCE 1870

INDEX



	Question No.	Page No.
Paint and varnish remover.....	37	29
Splattering adjacent surfaces.....	40	29
Thickness—does it denote quality.....	34	29
Thinning—lacquer.....	28	28
Washing walls.....	38	29
RADIATORS		
How to paint.....	45	30
SHELLAC		
How to remove.....	46	30

STOVES

How to enamel stove pipes.....	47	30
Inside of stove.....	48	30

WALL FINISHING—FANCY EFFECTS

Glazed finish.....	21	28
Scumbled finish.....	22	28
Sponge finish.....	23	28
Stippling white.....	25	28
Tiffany finish.....	24	28

FLOORS, FURNITURE, WOODWORK

	Question No.	Page No.
ENAMEL		
Enamel undercoating.....	17	37
Enameling over an old finish.....	21	37
Enameling when furniture polish has been used.....	19	37
FLOORS—INTERIOR		
Changing color of varnished sur- faces.....	24	37
Finishing new maple floor.....	5	35
Lacquering over old finishes.....	22	37
Natural varnish finish.....	4	35
Natural wood finish on old painted floors.....	10, 11	36
Natural finish—varnished.....	15, 25	36, 37
Preventing laps when using var- nish stain.....	12	36
Painting a new wood floor.....	6	35
Refinishing worn places.....	7	35
Refinishing old varnished floors.....	8	36
Revarnishing waxed floors.....	9	36

	Question No.	Page No.
Repainting wood or cement floors.....	13, 14	36
Shellac for new oak floor.....	3	35
Stain and filler.....	1	35
Use of shellac.....	2	35
Varnish finish.....	15	36
Window sills—interior.....	26	37

LINOLEUM AND OIL-CLOTH

Cleaning.....	28	37
Painting.....	29	38
Renewing when pattern is worn.....	30	38
Varnishing or lacquering inlaid linoleum.....	31	38

MISCELLANEOUS

Bare Spots.....	33	38
Paint and varnish remover.....	36	38
Thinning—Use of linseed oil.....	34	38
Thin paint—How should thin paint be thickened?.....	35	38

LOWE BROTHERS PAINTS AND VARNISHES

INDEX



	Question No.	Page No.
WINDOW SHADES		
Refinishing with paint.....	32	38
WOODWORK AND FURNITURE		
Finishing with enamel.....	16	36

	Question No.	Page No.
Finishing with Quick-Drying		
Enamel.....	18	37
Lawn and porch furniture.....	23	37
Varnishing chairs.....	20	37
Wicker furniture.....	27	37

ACCESSORIES AND MISCELLANEOUS

	Question No.	Page No.
AUTOMOBILE PAINTING		
How to paint.....	5	41
Kind of brush to use.....	7	41
Must old finish be removed?.....	6	41
Refinishing top.....	10	42
Treating scratches.....	8	42
Where to start painting.....	9	42
BICYCLES		
How to refinish.....	13	42
BLACKBOARDS		
How to paint a wood black-board.....	12	42
BOATS		
How to paint.....	11	42
BRUSHES		
Cleaning brushes after using.....	24	43
Cleaning hardened brushes.....	25	43
Keeping brushes in good condition.....	26	43
FARM IMPLEMENTS AND TRUCKS		
How to paint.....	14	42
FENCES		
Wood fences—how to paint.....	2	41

	Question No.	Page No.
Iron fences—how to paint.....	3	41
MOTORCYCLES		
How to paint.....	13	42
RADIATORS		
How to paint.....	15	42
SCREENS		
Best time to paint.....	18	43
How to paint screen wire without filling meshes.....	21	43
Painting both sides.....	19	43
Using house paint for color effect.....	20	43
SILOS		
Painting inside.....	1	41
STOVES		
How to enamel stove pipes.....	17	42
Inside of stove.....	16	42
SWIMMING POOLS		
How to paint.....	4	41
TOYS		
How to paint.....	22	43
WINDOW SHADES		
Refinishing with paint.....	23	43

QUALITY UNSURPASSED SINCE 1870



Youthful Charm for Your Home

The purpose of this book is to help you express your own personality, with the universal language of color, and bring to your home the youth and charm of modern color harmonies.

First of all, you will find "Brushing Up on Beauty" to be a practical book. Each of its four separate sections is devoted to colors, materials and methods of bringing the fresh, youthful beauty of modern color combinations to some part of your home or its possessions.

In order, the sections of this book are devoted to Exteriors; Interiors; Floors, Woodwork and Furniture; and Accessories and Miscellaneous.

Full Color Illustrations of Captivating Color Schemes

Each section contains full color illustrations featuring captivating color schemes. The full color illustrations showing suggested color schemes are reproduced from the actual painted reproductions of exteriors and rooms which are found in Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart.

Answers to Your Questions Regarding Painting Procedure

Included also in each section are the correct answers to practical questions regarding the preparation of surfaces and the proper application of paints which will provide enduring beauty and protection for your home.

For your convenience, you will find questions and their practical answers about exterior painting in the special section devoted to this purpose. Questions about interiors, floors, woodwork and furniture, and accessories are likewise contained in separate sections.

The Limitless Possibilities of Color

The possibilities of happily chosen color combinations are limitless. Of course, correct and modern color combinations emphasize the beauty of interesting lines and contours. But equally important is the use of color to alter the appearance of unpleasant lines, transform or conceal out-moded architecture and add spaciousness to small rooms. So brush up on the colors, materials and methods of adding vivid beauty to dull, shadowy corners. See on the following pages how fascinating it is to have gay warmth and freshness at your brush tip.

The Economy and Enduring Beauty of Good Quality Paint

Since only good paint will provide enduring beauty and economical protection it is vitally important that you protect your painting investment by depending on known quality of materials. So depend on Lowe Brothers extra margin of quality to assure you long-lasting protection at less cost per square foot of surface painted. Lowe Brothers High Standard house paint for example, contains approximately 90% film-forming solids as compared to only 37% found in some "cheap" paints; the rest being water and some necessary evaporating thinners.

See Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart

For successful painting results, visit your nearby dealer in Lowe Brothers products. He will gladly show you Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart containing actual painted reproductions of a variety of color schemes.

How Your Dealer in Lowe Brothers Products Can Serve You

If you desire, he will help you obtain the services of a dependable and capable painter. He will also refer your specific painting problems requiring special study to Lowe Brothers Department of Decoration at Dayton, Ohio. This individualized service is free as are the many other valuable services which your dealer in Lowe Brothers products will cheerfully render you. Get acquainted with him today and "brush up" on beauty with the miracle of modern painting colors and quality.

And remember, it is easy to select in advance from Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart, the exact color scheme you wish to secure.

EXTERIOR PAINTING

SUGGESTED COLORS, MATERIALS AND METHODS





Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Palmetto Green. *Trim*—High Standard White.
Sash—High Standard Black. *Body*—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Southern White.
Shutters—High Standard French Blue. *Door*—High Standard French Blue.

The Exterior of Your Home is Like a Portrait of Your Family

You will want to be sure that the exterior of your home expresses the youth and charm of happy color harmonies. After all, your home's exterior is like a public portrait of the people who live inside. If it is well painted in a combination of attractive colors, your home tells the world passing by that yours is a youthful, modern family.

And while there is practically no limit to the range of beautiful color effects, it is also true that, as with any other art, certain principles govern the use of color.

The full color reproductions of exteriors which are shown in this section will help you to visualize the results to be secured through the use of effective color combinations. These color reproductions in this and other sections have been photographed from *actual painted* illustrations on which Lowe Brothers regular colors were used.

You may, therefore, feel sure the illustrations in this book closely portray the true character and color of Lowe Brothers painting materials.

Now good paint is economical because it provides enduring beauty and protection for the exterior of your home—but even good paint may be unattractive unless you are sure of the the color scheme *before you paint*. Happy color harmonies add youth and charm to any architecture. Yet it is also true that interesting and effective color combinations help to conceal uninteresting architectural lines while emphasizing the beauty of others.

Effective exterior color combinations should suggest energy, vitality and friendliness. Therefore, the most interesting exterior combinations combine a dominant color which is used as a background for harmonizing or contrasting tones which add the sparkle of life and good cheer.

Remember also that good paint and interesting color combinations must be expertly applied. Therefore, keep in mind that Painting and Decorating Contractors are experienced business men who employ master craftsmen to cooperate with you in every possible way. So on any job which requires expert service, seek the advice and help of your Painting and Decorating Contractor.

On these pages are shown a variety of interesting exterior color combinations. They show just a few of those which are reproduced in the Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart. Each of these combinations fulfills the requirements of a happy color combination and under each of the illustrations is given the painting specifications and actual Lowe Brothers colors which are used.



Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Forest Green. **Trim**—High Standard Ivory. **Sash**—High Standard Seal Brown. **Body**—High Standard Cream. **Shutters**—High Standard Ivory. **Door**—High Standard Seal Brown.

★

Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Gray. **Trim**—High Standard White. **Sash**—High Standard Black. **Body**—High Standard Silver Gray. **Shutters**—High Standard Glacial Green.





Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Palmetto Green. *Trim*—High Standard Ivory. *Sash*—Sash Black. *Body*—High Standard Light Buff. *Shutters*—High Standard Spruce.

★

Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Autumn Brown. *Trim*—High Standard Ivory. *Sash*—High Standard Black. *Body*—High Standard Apple Green. *Shutters*—High Standard Ivory trimmed in Black.



Other Suggestions for Exterior Color Treatments

The following suggestions for exterior color treatments are designed for exteriors which have regular siding. If it so happens that your home has no shutters, the colors shown for shutters may be used with equal effectiveness on window casings, while the balance of the trim remains as suggested.

Red Roof

Principal Trim—High Standard Sandstone. *Window Sash*—High Standard White. *Shutters*—High Standard Light Maroon. *Body Color*—High Standard Sandstone.

Black or Green Roof

Principal Trim—High Standard Cream. *Window Sash*—High Standard Spruce. *Shutters*—High Standard Willow Green. *Body Color*—High Standard Cream.

For Homes with Shingled or Rough Sawn Body

Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Gray. *Trim*—High Standard White. *Sash*—High Standard White. *Shutters*—Scarlet. *Body*—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain White.

Roof—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Red. *Trim*—High Standard Sandstone. *Sash*—High Standard White. *Body*—Rich-Tone Shingle Stain Bungalow Brown.

Stucco Exteriors

Roof—Variegated in Browns, Copper and Blue. *Trim*—High Standard Cream. *Sash*—High Standard Cream. *Shutters or Flower Boxes*—Tropical Blue. *Body*—Stucco Paint Light Buff.

Gray Slate Roof

Trim—High Standard Pale Gray. *Sash*—High Standard Black. *Shutters or Flower Boxes*—High Standard Spruce. *Body*—Stucco Paint Granite Gray.

Red Tile Roof

Trim—High Standard Sandstone. *Sash*—High Standard White. *Shutters or Flower Boxes*—High Standard Light Maroon. *Body*—Stucco Paint Sandstone.

Very Small Town Houses

Trim—High Standard Colonial Yellow. *Sash*—High Standard Spruce. *Shutters or Flower Boxes*—High Standard Seal Brown. *Body*—High Standard Colonial Yellow.

EXTERIOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. How often should building exteriors be repainted?

A. When old paint is in such a condition that it no longer affords protection to the surface, the building should be repainted.

2. How many coats of paint should be used in painting building exteriors?

A. No less than two coats; never one.

3. Should the old paint be removed before painting?

A. If the old paint is peeling or scaling, it should be removed before any paint is applied. New paint can only hold to the paint over which it is applied. If the old paint comes off, the new paint will come off with it. Also, when a surface has been given numerous coats, the paint sometimes checks and cracks, producing an alligator effect. Therefore, for best results such paint should be removed before applying new paint.

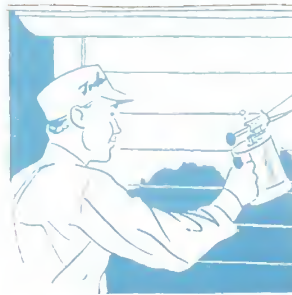
4. What is the best way to remove old paint? Is a solution of strong lye water advisable?

A. Remove paint from the exterior of a building with a painter's blow-torch, burning the paint off. Care must be taken to prevent setting fire to the building. Do not use strong lye water. It is dangerous to use in the strength necessary to remove paint.

5. At what outside temperature should paint be applied to the exterior of a building?

A. Apply paint at 50° or above, but never on the sunny side of building in extremely hot weather.

6. Since there are no materials in a good pre-



Extreme care must be used when removing paint with a blow torch.

pared paint that will freeze, what is the objection to applying such paint in freezing weather?

A. There are several objections. The paint would be so thick to spread in freezing weather that it would be necessary to thin it with turpentine to such an extent that the paint would be injured before it could be applied. Even if the paint could be applied properly in such weather, the cold would cause the linseed

oil to wrinkle. This gives the appearance of a paint that has dried perfectly flat. Also the paint will have a frosted appearance. Dark colored paint will look whitish in places. Consequently, never paint the exterior of a building in freezing weather.

7. When repainting a house where putty has fallen out of a window sash, when should the putty be replaced?

A. The painter should go over the house the first thing, patching up and re-puttying the window sashes so that the putty will be dry enough to be painted at the same time the house is painted. However, if the window sashes were not previously painted, then they should be primed before any putty is applied.

8. When should nail holes and cracks on a new house be puttied?

A. After the priming coat

9. How should knots and pitchy places be treated before painting?

A. With a coat of orange shellac, allowing



Orangeshellac is used to treat knots and pitchy places before painting

the shellac to dry at least four hours before applying paint.

10. How should the exterior surface of a building be prepared for repainting over places where the old paint is entirely off and the bare wood is exposed?

A. When the old paint is entirely off in spots, it is an indication that moisture is getting in behind the siding, causing the paint to come loose in places. Before repainting, the building should be thoroughly inspected to find where the moisture gets in behind the siding and such places repaired. When all such leaks are stopped, the bare spots should be sandpapered thoroughly and given a priming coat of paint. When this priming coat is dry the whole job may be painted two coats, using the paint as directed on the can label.

11. What is the best way to paint an old weather-beaten surface?

A. Use High Standard Liquid Paint, thinning the first coat with about one gallon of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. Allow enough time for this coat to dry, then apply a second coat, thinning the paint with about one quart of oil and one pint of turpentine to each gallon of paint. The third coat should be High Standard Liquid Paint as it comes in the can, without thinning.

12. When painting the exterior of a building that has a surface that is checked and cracked, should a filler be used?

A. No. There is no filler that will give as good results as priming the surface with High Standard Liquid Paint and linseed oil. And the amount of oil to use depends upon the kind and condition of the surface.

13. Why is it advisable to start early morning painting on the east side of the house in the spring and fall?

A. During these seasons of the year the nights are very likely to be foggy and sometimes a heavy dew falls. The fog or dew leaves the surface in a damp condition. When the sun comes up it shines on the east side of the house and causes that side to become dry first; therefore, it is advisable to start painting on the east side of the house under such conditions.

14. How should exterior paint be thinned for the first and second coats?

A. It depends entirely on the kind and condition of the surface to be painted and upon the paint to be used. If the old surface is very dry

and porous, enough linseed oil should be added to the paint to satisfy the absorption. In addition to proper thinning of the paint on such surfaces, the paint should be applied freely, especially to the driest part of the surface. Sufficient time must be allowed for the extra amount of paint and oil to dry thoroughly. If the surface to be painted is in fairly good condition, less oil should be added. If the surface is in first class condition, in such places as under cornices and porches, no oil at all should be added, but in order to thin the paint so that it will brush out more easily a little turpentine should be used. Be sure to read the directions on the can label before applying any paint. If the priming coat has been properly thinned and applied, there will be little difference in the thinning of the second coat, regardless of the condition of the surface before the first coat was applied. For the second coat, from a pint to a quart of linseed oil and a pint of turpentine should be added to each gallon of paint. For the third or finishing coat, use the paint as it comes in the can without thinning.

15. How can one determine whether or not the right proportion of linseed oil is being used for the first coat for outside painting?

A. Any experienced painter should be able to tell at once after painting a small portion of the surface, just how much oil should be added. If the paint dries perfectly flat, more oil should be added; if the paint dries glossy, less oil should be added. Note answer to question No. 14.

16. When should turpentine be used, and when should linseed oil be used for thinning the first coat for exterior painting?

A. If the old surface is porous and absorbs some of the liquid out of the paint, then the paint should be thinned with linseed oil. If the old surface is not porous and does not absorb any of the liquid out of the paint, then a little turpentine may be added for the first coat in order to thin the paint so that it will spread more easily. A little turpentine may also be added to all coats when it is absolutely necessary to do outside painting in cold weather.

17. Which should be used in thinning High Standard Liquid Paint—raw or boiled linseed oil?

A. We recommend that raw linseed oil be used, but boiled linseed oil may be used if it is



Exterior paint is thinned with linseed oil—depending on surface conditions.

known to be pure linseed oil.

18. For exterior surfaces, is High Standard Liquid Paint a better primer for wood than Aluminum Paint?

A. Yes. High Standard Liquid Paint, properly thinned, is the best primer we know of for exterior surfaces. For those who insist upon using aluminum paint, we recommend Lowe Brothers Aluminum Paint, a high-grade product which may be used for priming exterior surfaces.

19. Is it advisable to add varnish to the last coat of exterior paint to give the paint more gloss?

A. Never add varnish to exterior paint. If the paint has been properly applied it will have a very nice gloss. Adding varnish will reduce the hiding of the paint, may cause the paint to work hard and probably sag, and also may cause the paint to dry tacky. When varnish is added it lessens considerably the durability of the paint.

20. For exterior painting how many coats should be applied to new wood?

A. For very best results on new wood, three coats of paint should be applied. Good results can be obtained by properly applying two coats.

21. When a house needs repainting, can a good job be secured with one coat of paint?

A. No. If the house needs painting the first coat of paint must be thinned with linseed oil for best results. This thinned coat of paint will not hide perfectly and the surface will dry glossy in some places and flat in other spots. The appearance of the first or priming coat is never very attractive. And, if the paint is applied without thinning with linseed oil, then the oil that is in the paint will be absorbed by the old, dry surface. The paint will quickly fail and might peel and scale and is sure to have a faded appearance in a very short time.

22. How much time should be allowed for drying between coats of exterior paint?

A. For best results we recommend not less than three days and not more than two weeks.

23. Is it good practice to give a house a

priming coat in the spring and the finishing coat in the fall?

A. No. If the priming coat has been thinned with the right amount of oil so that it will properly seal the surface, it will not protect the surface through six months of summer exposure unless another

coat of paint is put over it. This finishing coat should be applied three or four days after the application of the priming coat. If a house that was primed in the spring has been allowed to stand until fall, satisfactory results cannot be obtained by putting another coat of

paint over the priming coat that has weathered through the summer. Such a house should first be given another priming coat and this, then, followed with a finishing coat, allowing not less than three days nor more than two weeks between the two coats.

24. Should a new porch ceiling be painted or varnished?

A. A new porch ceiling may be painted or varnished, according to preference. If the ceiling is to be painted, apply the paint as directed on the can label for painting wood houses. If it is to be varnished, clean carefully and apply a coat of Neptunite Spar Varnish thinned about ten per cent with turpentine. When dry, apply a second coat of Neptunite Spar Varnish as it comes in the can, without thinning.

25. What is the best way to paint yellow pine siding?

A. There is no method that we know of that will make sure of a lasting job on yellow pine the first time it is painted. This is not because there is any fault with the paint, but the dark colored grain of yellow pine is full of pitch or rosin. This rosin soon commences to deteriorate and crumble under the paint and the paint must come off when the surface to which it is holding breaks up. If hard pine must be used, then, for best painting results, the building should stand for one year before being painted. The weather will destroy some of the rosin in the lumber and paint will hold fairly well after the lumber has had such exposure.

26. Can a house that has been stained with shingle stain be satisfactorily painted with paint?

A. There are some shingle stains that contain a substance which will discolor paint applied over it, especially if the shingle stain has not been allowed to weather for some time. In most cases if the shingle stain has been exposed for three or four years it can safely be painted with any exterior house paint. We recommend that before painting an entire house, a test be made by painting one or two shingles with



Paint or varnish, according to preference, may be used for porch ceilings



Two coats of paint are always required for satisfactory repainting results.



Whitewash should always be removed with clear water before painting.

white paint. If the shingle stain is going to cause any trouble, it will in most cases show up in about twenty-four hours.

27. Is it safe to paint over exterior whitewash?

A. No. Remove the whitewash by washing with clear water. Allow

the surface to dry out, then paint.

28. How should a brick building be painted to obtain best results?

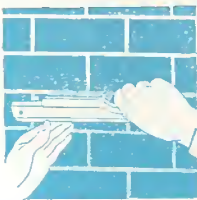
A. The difficulty in painting a brick building is due to absorption. The bricks are so porous that the linseed oil soaks out of the paint and into the bricks, leaving a weakened film on the surface. Therefore the first coat should be thinned with about one gallon of linseed oil to each gallon of paint. After the paint has been thinned properly, it should be applied freely, soaking the dry bricks as much as possible. The first coat of paint, thinned as directed above, should be allowed to dry for at least one week. This is necessary because of the extra amount of linseed oil added to the paint, and because of the extra amount of paint that will be absorbed by the bricks. For best results on such buildings three coats of paint should be given. The second coat should also be thinned with about one-half gallon of linseed oil to each gallon of paint—the exact amount depending upon the condition of the surface. The third coat should be applied as it comes in the can, without thinning.

29. Can a damp brick exterior wall be painted?

A. Never paint a damp wall of any kind; allow the wall to thoroughly dry out before painting.

30. What kind of paint should be used to paint mortar joints between the bricks?

A. Any good exterior paint may be used. The paint should be applied with a brush known as a brick liner.



A brick liner brush is used to paint the mortar joints between bricks.

31. How soon after a rain is it safe to paint the exterior of a cement building?

A. It generally requires as long as a week of warm, dry weather for all of the water to evaporate so that the surface is dry enough for painting.

32. What causes paint

to adhere to some boards on a side of a house, while it will blister and peel on other boards?

A. The boards on which the paint has blistered and peeled were probably damp at the time the paint was applied. The reason they were more damp than the other boards is because they were softer or perhaps full of sap. Then, too, moisture may be getting in at certain places on the siding of the house; in this way certain boards would be wet, while others would be dry. There is no paint that will stick to damp surfaces. It is sure to blister and peel.

33. Why does paint peel?

A. Peeling is always caused by some condition of the surface which prevents the paint from getting a secure hold. On exterior work moisture causes practically all of the peeling. On interior work peeling may be caused by wax, oil or grease on the surface at the time the paint was applied.

34. What should be done before repainting a surface from which paint has peeled?

A. If the old paint is peeling it is a sure sign that moisture has caused or is causing the trouble. A careful investigation should be made to eliminate the cause of peeling before repainting. For best results the old paint should be removed before the new paint is applied.

35. Why does paint peel around windows and doors and along the corner boards, when it does not peel any place else on the house? How can such peeling be stopped?

A. When it rains, water gets in at the joints where the siding boards join the window casings, door casings and corner boards. It soaks along the wood and also wets the building paper behind the siding for a distance of several feet. This causes the paint to peel. In such cases the painter should make up a putty composed of white lead and whiting. This should be mixed to a thick paste or putty, with linseed oil. The putty should then be forced into the cracks until they are entirely closed. It does no good just to stop up the surface of the cracks; they must be filled to the bottom, then the putty will not fall out. After this is done and the siding thoroughly dried out (a week or ten days of dry weather is sufficient), sandpaper the loose paint off and repaint.

36. Will aluminum paint, applied to blistered or peeled exterior surfaces prevent recurrence of this trouble?

A. No. Blistering and peeling are caused by moisture. The remedy is to stop moisture from getting in behind the surface to be painted. When this is done and the surface is perfectly dry, there will be no recurrence of blistering or peeling.

37. What causes paint to crawl?

A. When exterior paint crawls it is caused by the first coat being too glossy. The gloss comes from adding too much linseed oil to the priming coat. Such crawling is usually encountered around and under the cornices. This is because the old paint is almost always in better condition under the cornices; therefore, the addition of too much linseed oil to the priming coat produces too much gloss on such a surface. The same paint, if applied farther down on the house, would probably dry with less gloss and therefore would not cause crawling.

In painting over surfaces in good condition, care should be taken not to add too much oil to the priming coat. If the paint must be thinned, turpentine should be used. If the priming coat is already on and the paint crawls, it can usually be stopped by going over the surface with steel wool or with a rag dampened with turpentine. The addition of a small amount of water to the last coat of paint will also prevent crawling. The best method to prevent crawling, however, is to have the priming coat correctly thinned so that crawling will not occur.

38. Why does exterior paint scale in streaks on the siding boards?

A. Scaling is almost always caused by pitch or rosin in the wood. In pine, fir, cypress, etc., the pitch runs in streaks. And since paint scales on the resinous or pitchy portion, it naturally scales in streaks.

39. What causes paint to sag?

A. It is caused by applying the paint unevenly, or by applying too thick a coat.

40. What causes dark paints on interior or exterior surfaces to dry spotted?

A. When the oil that is in the paint is absorbed by the surface over which the paint is applied, the paint will be lighter in color. This is because the coloring in the paint is much darker when wet with oil, than it is when dry or free from oil. The remedy is to be sure the surface to be painted is uniformly and thoroughly sealed or primed before applying the finishing coat.

41. How can cracks in a porch floor be filled so that the filler will not come out?

A. A porch floor should first be primed. Then fill the cracks with Crack Filler and finish with Porch and Deck Paint.

42. What is the best way to prepare the surface and paint a cement porch floor, to insure a uniform finish?

A. Be sure that the surface is entirely clean and that all trace of soap used in cleaning is removed by rinsing. Allow the surface to dry

thoroughly, then follow the directions on the Porch and Deck Paint can label.

43. What is the correct way to paint a new wood porch floor?

A. At the time the floor is being laid, each board in a new porch floor should be given a coat of paint on the edges where the tongue and groove come together. This is a messy job, but it is well worth while, because it assists in keeping the flooring boards from rotting out, due to water running into the cracks between the boards. As soon as the floor is laid, the excess paint on the surface along the cracks should be wiped off with a dry rag and the floor allowed to dry out thoroughly before any paint is applied. A new porch floor should be given three coats of paint. Be sure to read the directions on the can label and thin the paint as directed.

44. What is the correct way to paint a wood porch floor that has been painted previously?

A. Clean the surface thoroughly, being sure to remove all grease, wax, or oil from the surface. Scrape off all dirt with a stiff putty knife and sandpaper all rough places smooth. At least two coats of Porch and Deck Paint should be given the floor, thinning the paint for the first coat as directed on the can label. Never attempt to paint a porch floor with one coat only. Satisfactory results cannot be expected with less than two coats.

45. What kind of paint should be used on a metal roof?

A. Use any color of Standard Metallic Paints. Standard Barn Paint may also be used. If the roof to be painted is galvanized iron, then it should be given a coat of Galvanized Iron Primer first. Over this apply Standard Metallic Paint or Standard Barn Paint. Derby Red is a lower priced paint than Standard Barn Paint or Standard Metallic Paint, and when properly thinned, will give a fair service on metal roofs. For best results apply two coats.

46. Can old shingle roofs, not previously painted, be painted or stained satisfactorily?

A. Yes. Such roofs can be painted any color. They can also be stained almost any



Porch floors should first be primed—then fill cracks with crack filler before finishing



Thoroughly clean a wood porch floor of all dirt, grease or oil before repainting.



A dark stain gives best results on old shingle roofs. See Question No. 46 on Page 15.

color of shingle stain, except the lighter ones; the darker colors give better results.

47. How can leaky metal roofs be repaired?

A. By applying a coat of Liquid Roof Cement. While the Roof Cement is still wet, cover the hole to be

repaired with a stout piece of muslin or burlap, pressing the cloth tight to the wet paint. Then brush on a heavy coat of Liquid Roof Cement, covering the cloth completely. Major leaks should have the attention of a competent tinner. Leaks in composition roofs may be repaired in the same way.

48. When a composition roof starts to leak in several places, will spreading Roof Cement over the entire surface stop the leaks?

A. If the holes in the roof are very small, one or two coats of Liquid Roof Cement should stop the leaks. The roof should be examined carefully, and any large holes filled with Paste Roof Cement. Extra large holes should be repaired with composition roofing patches before painting.

49. What is the correct way to paint a barn?

A. The procedure is very much the same as in painting houses. When the barn and house are to be the same color the best paint to use is High Standard Liquid Paint. Paint made especially for barns is cheaper than high-grade house paint. Lowe Brothers Standard Barn Paint will give results unsurpassed by any barn paint, but it does not come in as many attractive colors as there are in High Standard Liquid Paint.

For best results in painting barns careful attention must be given to the first or priming coat. When Standard Barn Paint is used it should be thinned with linseed oil at the rate of from one-half to one gallon of linseed oil to the gallon of paint for the priming coat. The amount of oil depends entirely upon the condition of the surface. Old, dry surfaces require more oil than surfaces previously painted which are in good condition.

Derby Red Barn Paint will also give good results on barns and is slightly cheaper than Standard Barn Paint. It must be thinned for both the first and second coats, according to the directions on the can label.

In painting with Standard Barn Paint the paint should be used as it comes in the can for the finishing coat. In using Derby Red Barn

Paint the last coat should be thinned with one-half gallon of linseed oil to the gallon of Derby Red.

Never attempt to secure good results by painting one coat only—always apply two coats. Many new barns are sided with hard pine siding. There is no paint or no method of applying paint, that we know of, that will hold so that the paint will not scale off of the pitchy places in the hard pine in from one to three years. To secure best results in painting barns or other buildings constructed of hard pine, let the structure stand at least one year before painting. The sun and weather will destroy the rosin in the immediate surface of the wood, thereby allowing the paint to get a firm hold, and good results will follow.

50. When building a new building is it advisable to paint the exterior of basement walls? Why? What type of paint should be used?

A. Yes. The exterior of basement walls should be given a coat of Lowe Brothers Blak-En-Al. This will prevent moisture coming through to the inside of the wall.

51. When using enamel, what causes it to draw together and leave bare spots?

A. This condition is called crawling. It is caused by oil or grease on the surface to be painted or by a very high gloss on the old finish. The remedy is to clean and sandpaper the surface with the grain of the wood before applying the enamel.

52. How can raising or blistering of the old paint, varnish or enamel finish be prevented when refinishing with lacquer?

A. The best method is to remove the old finish before applying the lacquer. Applying a thin coat of shellac before using the lacquer will usually prevent this trouble.

53. Can lacquer be thinned with linseed oil, turpentine, or benzine?

A. No. Use lacquer thinner only. A small trace of turpentine, linseed oil, or benzine will entirely ruin the lacquer.

54. What causes paint to blister?

A. Blistering may be due to water or moisture in the surface or to sap in the wood. The evaporation of such moisture or sap produces blistering.

55. Why do paints and varnish sometimes fail to dry?

A. It is almost always caused by some condition of the surface over which the paint is



Clean and sandpaper surface with the grain before enameling to prevent crawling



For best results stir paint thoroughly to even consistency before applying.

applied. Paint will not dry over waxed, oily or greasy surfaces, or surfaces that have been washed with soap and the soap not thoroughly removed, or over surfaces that have been frequently cleaned with a dustless mop. The remedy is to have the surface free from oil

and grease before applying the paint.

56. Why will one can of paint hide better than another can of the same color and number?

A. The hiding qualities of the paint in two different cans is the same. The apparent difference is because the pigment in the bottom of one of the cans has not been thoroughly stirred into the liquid that is usually found in the top of a can of paint. The proper way to stir paint is to pour off part of the liquid and stir the remaining portion thoroughly. Then return the liquid that was poured off, a little at a time, stirring each time any of the liquid is added until it has all been returned. Then pour the paint back and forth from one can to another several times. This will insure thorough mixing.

57. What causes varnish to creep or crawl?

A. Varnish will crawl if applied to the inside of an exterior door in very cold weather. Varnish will sometimes crawl when the second coat is applied over a first coat that has not been sandpapered. Varnish is sure to crawl over a surface that is greasy or that has been repeatedly wiped with a dust cloth that is saturated with paraffin oil, or other oil and where the surface has been waxed or cleaned with a furniture polish.

58. What causes specks in varnish?

A. The specks are not in the varnish. They are small particles of dirt or dust that are either on the surface at the time the varnish is applied, or in the brush, or fall onto the surface before the varnish becomes perfectly dry and hard.

59. How soon after cleaning varnish off with Paint and Varnish Remover can a new coat of varnish be applied?

A. After cleaning off old paint or varnish all traces of the Paint and Varnish Remover must be removed before finishing with other paint materials. To remove Paint and Varnish Remover wash the surface repeatedly with turpentine, using a clean cloth as soon as the previous one becomes soiled. Repeat until all trace of the Paint and Varnish Remover has

been removed. Allow the surface to dry, then sandpaper thoroughly with the grain of the wood. We then recommend that the first coat be a very thin coat of orange shellac. Then apply the finishing coats of varnish.

60. How can painting be done without splattering adjacent surfaces that are not to be painted?

A. Either apply the paint more carefully, or use paper or a drop cloth to protect the surface that is not to be painted.

61. How may paint spatters be removed from glass?

A. They should be removed before they become dry by wiping with a clean cloth. However, if the splattering is dry they may be removed with a safety razor blade.

62. How can paint spatters be cleaned from a painted or varnished surface?

A. They should be wiped up immediately while wet, with a clean, soft cloth. It is impossible to remove dried spatters without marring the finish.

63. What is the correct way to paint a wood boat?

A. Make sure the boat is perfectly dry and clean before attempting to paint. Apply three coats of High Standard Liquid Paint as directed on the can label for painting houses. This method will produce a very durable finish, but does not give a high lustre. If a high lustre is desired, the boat should be painted with Auto Enamel instead of High Standard, following the directions on the can label for painting automobiles.

64. What is the correct way to paint a wood fence?

A. Be sure the wood is dry and clean, then paint with two or more coats of High Standard Liquid Paint, using the paint as directed on the can label for painting houses.

65. What is the correct way to paint an iron fence?

A. Remove all of the rust by scraping and sandpapering. Apply two coats of any exterior paint such as Standard Metallic Paint or High Standard Liquid Paint.

66. Should galvanized water spouting be painted?

A. Yes, the first coat should be Lowe Brothers Galvanized Iron Primer. After the primer is dry, any good exterior paint may be applied as a finish coat.

67. Is it necessary to



A wood fence should be dry and clean before painting. Apply two coats

remove rust before painting metal surfaces? What is the best way to remove rust?

A. All rust should be removed from metal surfaces before finishing with any paint. If the rust is not removed the metal will continue to rust, causing the paint to come off and make an unsightly spot. The best method for removing rust is to sandpaper the spot until all trace of rust has been removed and the spot is bright. It should be painted at once to prevent rust forming again.

68. When is the best time of the year to paint screens?

A. We recommend the fall. They should be cleaned and given at least one coat of Screen Enamel. The wood or metal frames, as well as the mesh, should be painted.

69. How can screen wire be painted so as not to fill up the mesh?

A. The paint should be thinned slightly with turpentine and brushed on with a fairly stiff brush.

70. Should screens be painted on one or both sides?

A. Both sides should be kept well painted. However, occasionally the inside of the frames will be in good condition and only the outside need be painted.

71. Can regular exterior house paint be used on screens when a certain color is desired?

A. Yes, but it should be thinned with turpentine for painting screen wire to prevent the paint from clogging the mesh.

72. What paint should be used on the inside of a wood silo?

A. Do not paint the inside of a wood silo. They are very much like barrels—they must be kept wet or the hoops will fall off and the barrels or silos will leak. Painting the inside of a silo will seal the surface and prevent the moisture from properly swelling the wood.

73. How should swimming pools be prepared for painting? What kind of paint should be used?

A. It is absolutely necessary that you allow the empty pool to dry out thoroughly. Then the walls and floor should be scraped and cleaned to remove all loose paint. Best results will be obtained by applying two coats of High Standard Liquid Paint of the color desired. This will be as durable a finish as can be used. If a smoother and more glossy finish is desired, the pool may be finished with Linduro Enamel, but the enamel is much more expensive and in this case, the enamel finish will not last any longer than a paint finish. Also, when the pool is filled with water, that part of the enamel that is under the water will not look any better than when finished with paint. However, the part that is above water will be somewhat smoother and have a higher gloss. Regardless of the type or quality of the paint or enamel used, it is not to be expected that paint constantly under water will wear more than one year. And for that reason the interior of pools should be cleaned and painted at least once every year.

★ ★ ★



USE LESS PAINT

There is added satisfaction in Lowe Brothers extra margin of quality which assures you *less cost per square foot of surface painted*. You can depend on Lowe Brothers to outlast ordinary paints. Lowe Brothers High Standard House paint, for instance, contains 90% protective film-forming solids as compared to some low-grade "cheap" paints which, according to recognized analysis, contain only 37% of film-forming solids, the rest being water and some necessary evaporating thinners.

INTERIOR PAINTING AND DECORATING

SUGGESTED COLORS, MATERIALS AND METHODS





This effective Living Room treatment achieves a warmth and friendliness with no sacrifice of dignity or good taste. *Ceiling*—Mellotone Ivory. *Walls*—Mystic Gray. *Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.

New Youth and New Charm for the Interior of Your Home

The exterior of your home should be like a portrait of your family, but you will want the interior to express your own personality. So make your color schemes as original and engaging as you wish.

From the range of fresh, modern color schemes which are shown on this and the following pages of full color interiors select the one which gives to your home the entrancing charm of joyous youth. Never before has the choice of correct and modern color combinations been so important because in today's decoration the secret of charm lies more in the color treatment than in the furniture.

The appeal of color is one of the most primitive emotions, yet its uses are as new and fresh as tomorrow.

Living Room Color Schemes

Living room color schemes have particular significance. The modern living room is the gathering place of family and friends and your living room color scheme should be inviting and livable with an atmosphere of dignity and good taste.

Living rooms usually offer a wide expanse of wall area which should be done in rather neutral tones. The trim should harmonize with the walls while carpet, furniture and hangings complement the basic tones. Illustrated on these pages are excellent examples of color schemes which suggest a variety of treatments. Each lends engaging charm and friendliness to a modern living room.

Other Living Rooms Decorated to Suit the Average American Home

Ceiling—Mellotone Buff. **Walls**—Mellotone Ivory, glazed with Mellotone Glazing Liquid tinted with Raw Umber in Oil. The wet glaze coat may be treated in various ways to achieve individuality—patted with a large wad of cheesecloth to a pebble effect—patted swirl effect by dragging the cheesecloth occasionally in a curved motion—wiped vertically from picture molding to baseboard—graduated by using the color heavier at the bottom. **Woodwork**—This wall will go well with woodwork found in the average Living Room, whether stained and varnished, painted or enameled in Ivory or Buff.

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Chamois. **Walls**—Mello-Gloss Dado Tan scumbled in chamois by rolling crumpled paper or rags over each stretch of Chamois as soon as it is brushed from ceiling to baseboard. **Woodwork**—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine, or Walnut Oil Stain and Varnish.

Festive Color for the Dining Room

Dining rooms, too, are undergoing a significant transformation and the reason for this is obvious. The colorful surroundings of a modern dining room suggest the festive occasion.

When the dining room and the living room are adjacent with a wide opening between



Ceiling—Mellotone White.
Walls—Mellotone Light Rose.
Woodwork—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.

★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Cream.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Aqua Green.
Cabinet—Quick-Drying Enamel Apricot trimmed in Black.





Ceiling—Mellotone Cream.
Walls—Mellotone Venice Blue.
Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel White.
Furniture—Mello-Gloss Cream.

★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Chamois.
Upper Wall—Mello-Gloss Chamois.
Lower Wall—Mello-Gloss Dado Tan.
Woodwork—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Stool—Quick-Drying Enamel Dragon Red, trimmed in Black.



them, a similarity of color treatment is often desirable. However, individual color touches may be added to give to the dining room the individuality it so justly deserves.

You will be interested to see the collection of full color dining room color schemes reproduced in *actual paint* on the Pictorial Color Chart which your nearby Dealer in Lowe Brothers painting and decorating materials will be glad to show you.

Dining Room Suggestions

Ceiling—Mellotone Buff. *Walls*—Medium Tan scumbled in Buff by rolling crumpled paper or rags over the wet Buff coat. *Woodwork*—Non-Fading Oil Stain Walnut, finished dull, or Mello-Gloss Chamois.

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Chamois. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine sponge-imprinted in Chamois and Dado Tan. *Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine or Walnut Oil Stain and Varnish.

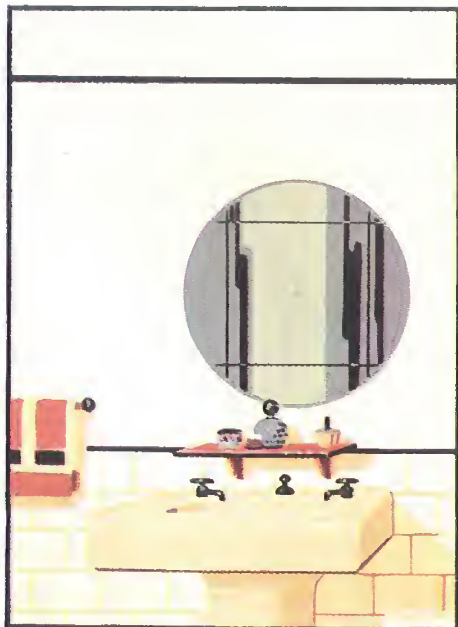
Ceiling—Mellotone Green Tint. *Walls*—Mellotone Aster Yellow. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow or Walnut Oil Stain and Varnish.

Bedrooms of Exquisite Color Refinement

The sleeping room, of course, offers a rare opportunity to express one's truly personal preferences. It deserves and is usually given a distinctive color attire. If a guest room, it should be inviting and suitable for either a man or a woman guest.

★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel Black.



The appeal of color is as ageless as the centuries but its uses are infinite and entrancing—so let your bedroom express your personal mood. Sun bathed rooms may be cool, serene and placid with neutral basic colors and soft overtones. Sunless rooms may be endowed with a warmth and freshness of a somewhat richer color combination. Small bedrooms seem to grow in spaciousness if woodwork is painted to match the walls—while deeper tones of wall color add depth to an interesting effect.

Illustrated on these pages are bedrooms in different moods, each in good taste and carrying the irresistible charm of youthful color.

Other Bedroom Suggestions

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Peach. *Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Ivory White. *Floor Covering*—Taupe Broadloom Carpeting. *Furniture*—Quick-Drying Enamel Black trimmed in White and Apricot. *Ceiling*—Mellotone Ivory. *Walls*—Mellotone Cream. *Woodwork*—Mixture Quick-Drying Enamel, one-half Jade Green and one-half White. *Furniture*—Bone-White, produced with Raw Umber over White.

Master Bedroom

Ceiling—Mellotone Cream. *Walls*—Mellotone Medium Tan, scumbled in Cream. *Woodwork*—Gum, stained with Non-Fading Oil Stain Walnut, finished dull. *Floor Covering*—Burnt Orange Broadloom carpeting

★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Oyster Gray.
Woodwork—Mello-Gloss Oyster Gray.

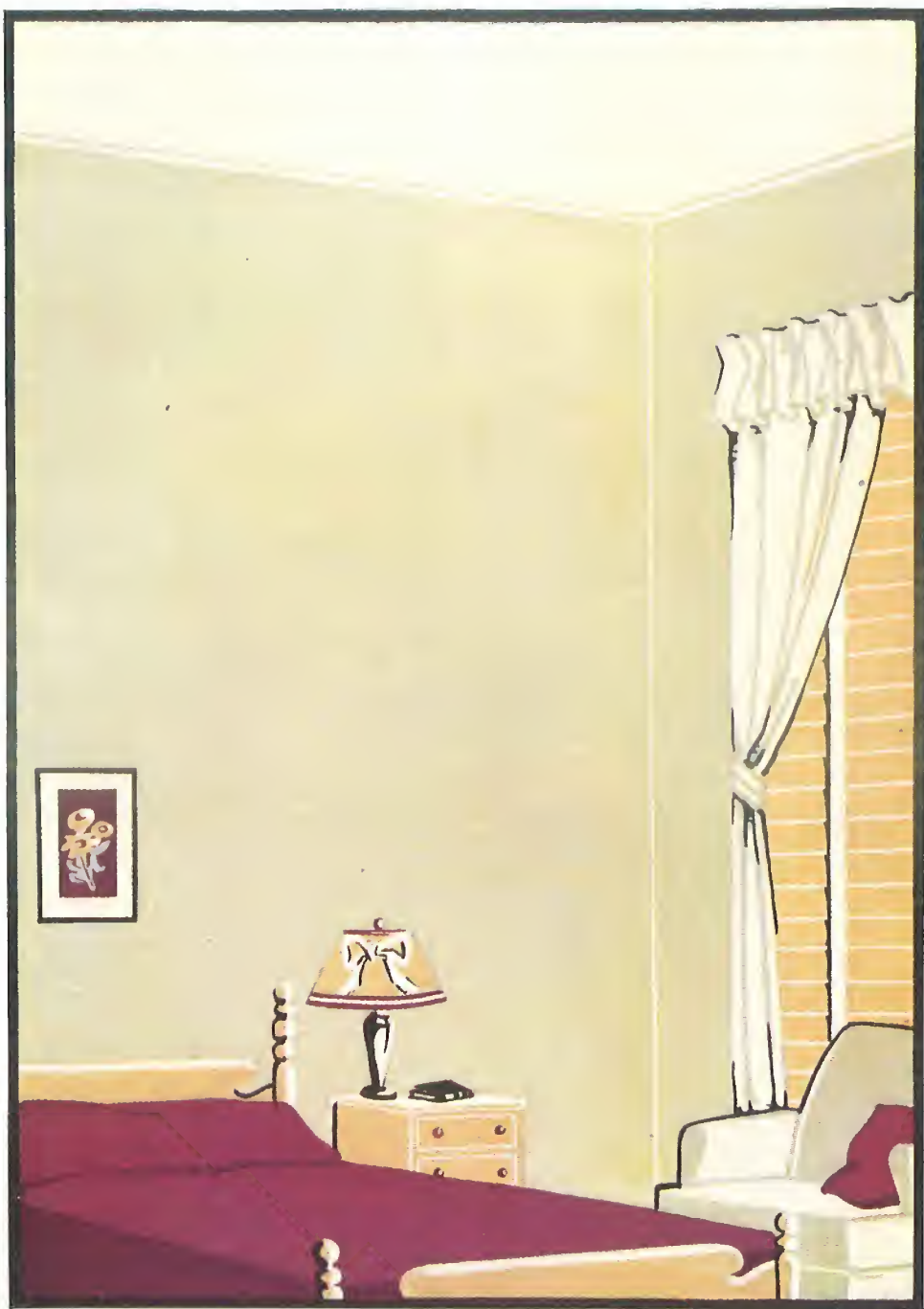


Ceiling—Mellotone Adam Green.
Walls—Mellotone Pecan Brown.
Woodwork—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.

★

Ceiling—Mellotone Green Tint.
Walls—Mellotone Aster Yellow.
Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel White.





This distinctive and inviting Bed Room is a cheerful and restful example of a Bed Room in good taste. *Ceiling*—Mellotone White. *Walls*—Mellotone Green Tint. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel White.

Young Man's Bedroom

Ceiling—Mellotone Buff. *Walls*—Mellotone Italian Drab. *Woodwork*—Non-Fading Oil Stain English Oak, finished dull. *Floor Covering*—Rust carpeting. *Furniture*—Jacobean.

Growing Girl's Bedroom

Ceiling—Mellotone Cream. *Walls*—Mellotone Green Tint. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory. *Floor Covering*—Rag Rugs. *Furniture*—Honeytone Maple in New England Colonial Design. *Chairs*—One straight rush bottom, one rocker with chintz slip-cover. *Dressing Table Flounce*—Small patterned chintz on a yellow ground. *Bed Covers*—One of the calico effect quilts with scalloped edge or candle-wick spread with green and yellow tufting. *Curtains*—Sheer white, ruffled. *Draperies and Plaited Valance*—Ivory background with flowered pattern in yellow and green, edged with wide plaited ruffle in plain yellow; draperies drawn back well off the window and held by cuffs of the flowered material trimmed with the yellow plaiting.

Guest Room

Ceiling—Mixture of equal parts Mellotone Light Tan and Mellotone White. *Walls*—Mellotone Light Tan, paneled. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory. *Floor Covering*—Carpet or rug with tan predominating. *Furniture*—Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green, glazed in Van Dyke Brown. *Easy Chair*—Brown Leather. *Draperies*—Soft, plain poplin in a green to match the furniture.

Bathroom Color Schemes are Serviceable and Versatile

The modern bathroom suggests, of course, the radiant health and cleanliness which should be so typical of the room itself. And with the availability of modern bathroom fixtures in attractive colors, today's bathroom is indeed a delightful and stimulating room. Walls may be done in a tint of the fixture colors or they may contrast agreeably with them. On these pages are shown interesting, versatile color schemes for bathrooms while your nearby Dealer in Lowe Brothers painting and decorating material will gladly show you the Pictorial Color Chart containing many other effective bathroom suggestions.

Other Bathroom Combinations

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Peach. *Upper Walls*—Mello-Gloss Peach. *Lower Walls*—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine. *Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Chamois or Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory.

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Light Canary. *Upper Wall*—Mello-Gloss Light Canary. *Lower Wall*—Quick-Drying Enamel Ocean Blue. *Baseboard and Window Sill*—Quick-Drying Enamel Black. *Balance of Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Ocean Blue.



Ceiling—Mellotone Ivory.
Wall—Mellotone Ivory.
Woodwork—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Southern Orchid.
Upper Wall—Mello-Gloss Southern Orchid.
Lower Wall—Quick-Drying Enamel White.



INTERIOR QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Why does paint peel?

A. Peeling is always caused by some condition of the surface which prevents the paint from getting a secure hold. On exterior work moisture causes practically all of the peeling. On interior work peeling may be caused by wax or grease on the surface at the time the paint was applied.

2. What should be done before repainting a surface from which the paint has peeled?

A. If the old paint is peeling it is a sure sign that moisture has caused or is causing the trouble. A careful investigation should be made to eliminate the cause of peeling before repainting. For best results the old paint should be removed before the new paint is applied.

3. What causes paint to sag?

A. It is caused by applying the paint unevenly or by applying too thick a coat.

4. What causes dark paints on interior surfaces to dry spotted?

A. When the oil that is in the paint is absorbed by the surface over which paint is applied, the paint will be lighter in color. This is because the coloring in the paint is much darker when wet with oil than it is when dry or free from oil. The remedy is to be sure the surface to be painted is uniformly and thoroughly sealed or primed before applying the finishing coat.

5. Is it advisable to have the room well venti-



Interior paint dries more rapidly in a well ventilated room.

lated while the interior paint is drying?

A. Yes. Paint dries more rapidly in a room that is well ventilated.

6. How can a plastered wall that is full of air checks be painted so that the checks will not show?

A. On such walls apply a coat of Super-Sealer, being careful to brush repeatedly across the checks from every angle. Apply the Super-Sealer freely. Allow to dry thor-

oughly, then finish with either Mello-Gloss or Mellotone. In case of large cracks in the plaster, they should be cut out and patched before any painting is done.

7. Is sizing necessary on plastered walls not previously painted, when they are to be finished with Mello-Gloss, Mellotone or other paints?

A. All newly plastered walls must be sized before applying the first coat of any paint. If Mello-Gloss is to be used as a finishing coat, the first or sizing coat should be composed of Mello-Gloss and Mello-Gloss Reducer. If Mellotone is to be used, then Mellotone and Sealcote should be applied as a first or sizing coat. Read carefully the directions on the can labels. For best results two coats of Mello-Gloss or Mellotone should be applied over the sizing coat; however, good results may be secured with one sizing coat and one finishing coat of either Mello-Gloss or Mellotone.

8. What is the best way to paint a wall board

that has a texture similar to Celotex?

A. Size the wall board with Lowe Brothers Neptoseal freely. Allow to dry, sandpaper lightly, then finish with Mellotone or Mello-Gloss.

9. Should painted walls be cleaned before re-finishing?

A. If the old painted walls are fairly clean it is usually not necessary to clean them before painting. When painting kitchen walls and ceilings it is safest to clean the walls before applying paint. This is because such walls soon become coated with an oily substance which comes from gas fumes and from cooking.

10. Is sizing necessary on a plastered wall that has previously been painted?

A. If the old finish has a gloss and is in good condition, sizing will probably not be necessary. If the old paint is a flat wall paint, we recommend that Sealcote be added to the first coat of Mellotone applied over such a surface, or that Mello-Gloss Reducer be added to the first coat of Mello-Gloss. When dry, the finishing coat of either Mellotone or Mello-Gloss should be applied as it comes from the can, without thinning.

11. How should cracks in a plastered wall that has previously been painted be treated before applying finishing coats of paint?

A. Cut out the cracks by scraping with a tool such as a screw-driver until the cracks are about one-half inch wide. Make the cracks wider at the bottom than at the surface. Fill with plaster of Paris or plaster, being careful to fill just level with the surrounding surface. Allow to dry, then apply a coat of Sealcote or Super-Sealer over the newly filled portions to seal the surface. Finish with not less than two coats of paint.

12. Before painting with Mello-Gloss, should a sealer be used on a wall that has previously been papered, and the paper has been removed?

A. For the first coat add one-half gallon of Mello-Gloss Reducer to the gallon of Mello-Gloss. This will act as a sealer. Then finish with a second coat of Mello-Gloss as it comes in the can, without thinning.



Cracks in a plastered wall should be undercut as shown and filled before painting.

13. Can ordinary plastered walls that are papered be decorated in a rough, painted finish?

A. No. It is never safe to paint over wall paper. The old wall paper should be removed and the walls may then be finished, scumbled and glazed,

or suppld, as may be desired.

14. Can an oil paint be applied over kalsomine?

A. It is always best and safest to remove the kalsomine before attempting to paint the walls. However, good results are often secured, providing the kalsomine surface is firm, without removing the kalsomine, by giving the kalsomine a coat of raw linseed oil to which a small amount of drier has been added. The linseed oil should be allowed to dry a week or ten days. Then apply the finishing coats of paint as directed on the can labels.

15. Can an oil paint be applied over wall paper?

A. All wall paper should be removed before attempting to apply any paint. However, if the wall paper is all solid and in good condition it may sometimes be painted with fair success, but the wall paper is very liable to commence to peel off at any time.

16. What is the best way to refinish a wall with Mellotone that has previously been painted with flat wall paint?

A. Add one-half gallon of Sealcote to each gallon of Mellotone for the first coat. The second coat of Mellotone should be used as it comes in the can, without thinning.

17. What is the best material to use for painting basement walls?

A. It depends on the finish desired. Lowe Brothers Fume Proof White, Mill White, Mello-Gloss or High Gloss Wall Finish will produce excellent results on a dry basement wall.

18. What causes paint to peel on basement walls?

A. Practically all basement walls are below the surface of the ground. When it rains the ground becomes wet and the moisture from the ground comes through the wall, causing the paint to peel. All basement walls should be coated on the exterior with a heavy coating of Lowe Brothers Blak-En-Al before the ground is filled in. This will prevent moisture from coming through the walls.

19. Will Stucco Paint applied to the inside of a basement wall stop moisture from coming through the wall?

A. No. A good remedy for this condition, however, is to waterproof the exterior of the basement wall, before the ground is filled in,



Old wall paper should be removed before painting. See Question No. 13.



A glazed finish is easy to obtain—see Question No. 21 on this page.

with Lowe Brothers Blak-En-Al.

20. What makes some of the quick-drying interior paints wrinkle?

A. Applying the paint in too heavy a coat will cause it to wrinkle when dry.

21. How may a glazed finish be produced?

A. Tint Glazing Liquid with the desired Oil Color and brush it over the dry painted surface. Allow to remain until partially set before wiping. On textured walls wipe off the hills, leaving the color in the hollows. On smooth walls, pat or mop the glaze coat with waste or cheesecloth, to give a soft, mottled effect, or simply press the wiping rags against the glaze coat. Glazed woodwork or furniture should be given a coat of flat varnish, or waxed.

22. How is a Scumbled finish produced?

A. The background may be Flat, Semi-Gloss, High Gloss Wall Finish or enamel, and must be absolutely dry. The Scumble coat may be Glazing Liquid tinted with Oil Color—it may be Mellotone or Mello-Gloss. Mellotone used for the Scumble coat should be mixed with Mellotone Glazing Liquid to retard its setting. For the coarsest design, press loosely crumpled paper or rags against the wet Scumble coat. For a somewhat smaller pattern, roll crumpled paper or rags over the Scumble coat. For a fine pattern, pat the Scumble coat over and over with a wad of crumpled paper, using a stippling motion.

23. How is a sponge imprint finish produced?

A. Cut an ordinary sponge to give flat surfaces. Use a board, sheet of tin, or plate to serve as a palette. Wet the sponge in water and squeeze it out as dry as possible. Brush some paint on the palette, touch the flat of the sponge to it, press it lightly but firmly against the wall to make an imprint. Several imprints may be made without renewing the paint on the sponge. Apply imprints in a hit-or-miss fashion, turning the hand at the wrist to make the impressions in different directions, but do not turn the sponge in the hand, because the formation of the sponge regulates the pattern on the wall. When the sponge becomes clogged with paint, wash it in turpentine or benzine, then with water, and proceed as before. A second color may be applied without waiting for the first imprints to dry.

24. How is a Tiffany finish produced?

A. Glazing Liquid and Oil Colors are re-

quired. Thin each oil color with the Glazing Liquid, using a separate vessel for each. On that part of the wall that is to be done at one working, apply a coat of Glazing Liquid, either untinted or tinted with one of the oil colors to appear in the blend. On this wet coat daub the other colors in irregular splotches. With a handful of cheesecloth, waste, sponge, or brush, commence working around the outer edges of the color splotches, gradually blending all together. Much or little blending may be done, depending upon the effect desired. High-lights are produced by using a little extra pressure in places.

25. Where and when should Stippling White be used?

A. Only on surfaces where a stippled finish is desired. It should never be used as a smooth wall paint. Apply one thick coat of Stippling White over a well sealed wall and stipple with an ordinary stippling brush. Be sure to follow the directions on the Stippling White can label.

26. When using enamel, what causes it to draw together and leave bare spots?

A. This condition is called crawling. It is caused either by oil or grease on the surface to be painted, or by a very high gloss on the old finish. The remedy is to clean and sand-paper the surface with the grain of the wood before applying the enamel.

27. How can raising or blistering of the old paint, varnish or enamel be prevented when refinishing with lacquer?

A. The best method is to remove the old finish before applying the lacquer. Applying a thin coat of shellac before using the lacquer will usually prevent this trouble.

28. Can lacquer be thinned with linseed oil, turpentine, or benzine?

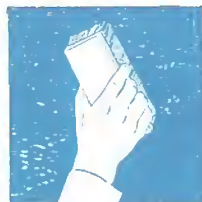
A. No. Use lacquer thinner only. A small trace of turpentine, linseed oil, or benzine will entirely ruin the lacquer.

29. What causes paint to blister?

A. Blistering may be due to water or moisture in the surface or sap in the wood. The evaporation of such moisture or sap causes blistering.

30. Why do paints and varnishes sometimes fail to dry?

A. It is almost always caused by some condition of the surface over which the paint is applied. Paint will not dry over waxed, oily or greasy surfaces, or surfaces that have been washed with soap and



Stippling White should be used only where a stippled finish is desired.

the soap not thoroughly removed, or over surfaces that have been cleaned with a dustless mop. Have the surface free from oil and grease before applying the paint.

31. Why does one can of paint hide better than another can of the same color and number?

A. The apparent difference in hiding is because the pigment in the bottom of the one can has not been thoroughly stirred into the liquid that is usually found in the top of a can of paint. The proper way to stir paint is to pour off part of the liquid and stir the remaining portion of paint thoroughly. Then return the liquid that was poured off, a little at a time, stirring each time any of the liquid is added until it has all been returned. Then pour the paint back and forth from one can to another several times. This will insure thorough mixing.

32. Can paint or varnish be applied over lacquer?

A. Yes. Sandpaper the lacquer thoroughly with fine sandpaper. This will produce what is known as "tooth," assisting the paint to hold to the surface.

33. Some house paints seem to be thinner in the summer time than they are in fall and spring. Should anything be added to make such paint thicker?

A. In the summer time, especially in July and August, the weather is generally very warm, and the surface to be painted is also very warm. This causes the paint to seem thinner. However, it is not lacking in pigments and nothing should be added to make it thicker.

34. Is thick paint proof of high quality?

A. No. Paint may be made thick by adding a large amount of cheap pigments, or by the addition of water. In fact, most cheap paints contain a large percentage of water. The water makes an emulsion of the paint which appears thick. Such paint has very little value.

35. What causes varnish to creep or crawl?

A. Varnish will crawl if applied to the inside of an exterior door in very cold weather. Varnish will sometimes crawl when the second coat is applied over a first coat that has not

been sandpapered. Varnish is sure to crawl when applied over a surface that is greasy or that has been repeatedly wiped with a dust cloth that is saturated with paraffin oil or other oil, waxed, or that has been cleaned with furniture polish.

36. What causes

the specks in varnish?

A. The specks are not in the varnish. They are small particles of dirt or dust that are either on the surface at the time the varnish is applied, are in the brush, or fall on the surface before the varnish becomes perfectly dry and hard.

37. How soon after cleaning varnish off with Paint and Varnish Remover can a new coat of varnish be applied?

A. All traces of the Paint and Varnish Remover must be gone before finishing with other paint materials. To remove Paint and Varnish Remover, wash the surface repeatedly with turpentine, using a clean cloth as soon as the previous one becomes soiled. Repeat until surface is clean. Allow to dry, then sandpaper thoroughly with the grain of the wood. We then recommend that the first coat be a very thin coat of orange shellac. Then apply the finishing coats of varnish.

38. When washing walls should one start at the top, or at the bottom and work upward?

A. The best procedure is to start at the bottom, washing the walls carefully, wiping fairly dry and working upward. If the washing is started at the top, water from the wet sponge or cloth may run down over the uncleaned surface, "setting" the dirt and making it very hard to remove.

39. How can paint be kept from running down the handle of a brush when painting ceilings?

A. Using a good, long bristle brush will eliminate most of this trouble.

40. How can painting be done without splattering adjacent surfaces that are not to be painted?

A. Either apply the paint more carefully, or use paper or a drop cloth to protect the surface that is not to be painted.

41. How may paint splatters be removed from glass?

A. They should be removed by the painter before they become dry by wiping with a clean cloth. If, however, the splatters have become dry, they are easily removed with a safety razor blade.

42. How can paint splatters be cleaned from a painted or varnished surface?

A. Such splatters should be wiped up immediately while wet, with a clean, soft cloth.



In washing walls it is best to start at the bottom and work upward.



Paint naturally seems thinner in very warm weather but should not be thickened.

It is impossible to remove dried spatters without marring the finish.

43. What is the best way to remove kalsomine?

A. It can easily be removed by taking a large bucket of water and a sponge and moistening the sponge until it is fairly wet, but not so wet that the water will drip. Wipe the kalsomine with the sponge and it will come off immediately. This procedure should be continued until all traces of kalsomine are removed.

If the kalsomine cannot be removed so easily, take a kalsomine brush and wet the walls and ceilings several times with clear water. When the kalsomine is wet all of the way through, take a wide paperhanger's knife and scrape the kalsomine from the surface.

44. Is it necessary to remove rust before painting metal surfaces? What is the best way to remove rust?

A. All rust should be removed from metal surfaces before finishing with any paint. If the rust is not removed the metal will continue to rust, causing the paint to come off and make an unsightly spot. The best method of removing rust is to sandpaper the spot until all trace of rust has been removed and the spot is bright. It should be painted at once to prevent rust from forming again.

45. What is the correct method of painting radiators?

A. Clean thoroughly and apply two coats of Mello-Gloss as it comes in the can, without thinning. There are other paints that will give good results on radiators, such as Auto Enamel,



The inside of an oven may be painted with aluminum paint after all grease is removed.

Quick-Drying Enamel, Mello-tone or Floor Enamel. Aluminum Paint looks well on radiators, but gives off less heat than the other paints recommended.

46. What is the best way to remove shellac?

A. With denatured alcohol.

47. What is the correct way to paint a stove pipe?

A. Be sure the stove pipe is perfectly clean and free from grease and stove polish by washing with strong soap and

water and rinsing with clear water.

If benzine, gasoline or other inflammable liquid is used in cleaning, be sure that there is no fire or flame in the room. Open doors and windows to rid the room of fumes.

Apply a coat of Iron Enamel. Allow the Enamel to dry thoroughly before building a fire in the stove. The Iron Enamel will remain on the stove pipe for a long time, unless the pipe becomes exceedingly hot.

48. Can the inside of the oven of a gas stove be painted successfully?

A. Yes. Use Aluminum Paint. Before applying any paint to a gas stove, all grease must be removed by washing with strong soap and water. Wash several times with clear water after using soap and water. Benzine or gasoline may be used, but make sure there is no fire or flame in the room while cleaning. Open doors and windows to rid room of fumes.

The outside of the oven and the balance of the stove may be painted with Auto Enamel or Quick-Drying Enamel. The burners, of course, must not be painted.



FLOORS, FURNITURE AND WOODWORK

SUGGESTED COLORS, MATERIALS AND METHODS





Ceiling—Mello-Gloss White.

Walls—Mello-Gloss White.

Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel White.

Cabinet—Quick-Drying Enamel Roman Red lined in Chateau Gray.

Modern Floors and Woodwork Respond to the Miracle of Color

Floors, Furniture and Woodwork, all are mediums for fresh, youthful color harmonies. And today happy color harmonies add sunshine to dull, shadowy corners and gayety to work-a-day rooms and no room has been so transformed as the modern kitchen. Rightly so, it is the pride and joy of every woman and color has contributed much to making this a joyful work place. Illustrated on these pages are kitchens, breakfast rooms and recreation rooms which are bright, vivacious and cheerful.

Other Kitchen and Breakfast Room Suggestions

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Bud Green. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Bud Green. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow. *Floor Covering*—Mosaic patterned linoleum in Black, Topaz Tan, Peking Blue and Yellow Green.

Furniture in Breakfast Nook

Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green and Citrous Yellow.

Kitchen Work Table, Stool and Refrigerator

Mello-Gloss Dado Tan trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green and Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue with touches of Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow.

Canisters, Breadbox, Sugar Jar, etc.

Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow and Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green.

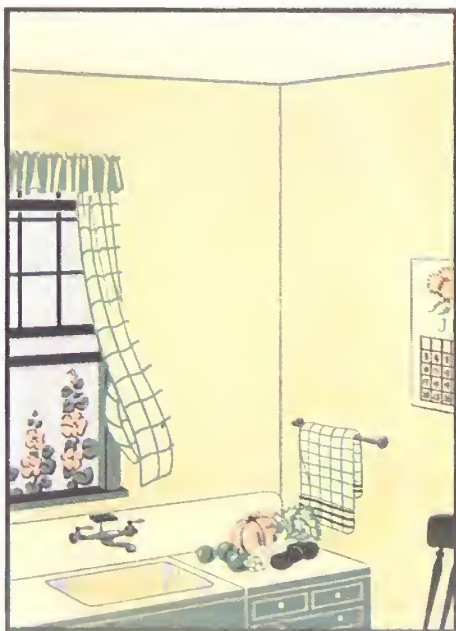
Ceiling and Walls—Mello-Gloss Cream. *Baseboard*—Quick-Drying Enamel Roman Red. *Other Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Light Canary edged with Quick-Drying Enamel Roman Red. *Floor*—Two coats of Quick-Drying Enamel Black, sponge-imprinted with Quick-Drying Enamels Citrous Yellow, Mist Gray and Roman Red. Finish with two coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish.



Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Chamois. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Bud Green. *Furniture*—Quick-Drying Enamel Black, trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green. ★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Light Canary. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Black. *Furniture*—Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue, Black and Jade Green.





Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Cream.
Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel Jade Green.

★

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Ivory White.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Oyster Gray.
Woodwork—Quick-Drying Enamel Ocean Blue.



Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine.
Walls—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory trimmed in Dragon Red. *Floor*—Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory with dragged sponge imprints in Black and Dragon Red.

Children's Room

Walls and Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Light Canary with a procession of animals and little tots around the room at a convenient height for the children; below this parade, box seats and shelves for toys will be built. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green. *Little Beds*—Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green and Quick-Drying Enamel Citrous Yellow. *Miniature Chairs and Tables*—Like the beds or like the shelves. *Toys*—Red and Orange predominating.

Basement Recreation Room

Ceiling—Mello-Gloss Cream. *Walls*—Mello-Gloss Bud Green. *Woodwork*—Mello-Gloss Bud Green. *Floor*—Quick-Drying Enamel Black imprinted with Citrous Yellow, Lettuce Green and Twinkle Blue. *Rugs*—Dark Green fibre. *Porch Swing*—Covered with striped material in yellow, green, orange, brown and blue. Plain oilcloth or felt-covered pillows in orange, green and blue.

Third Floor Recreation Room

Ceilings and Walls—Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine. *Woodwork*—Floor Enamel Dust Gray, edged with Quick-Drying Enamel in a mixture of one part Indian Orange to four parts Citrous Yellow. *Doors*—Panels, Mello-Gloss Warm Travertine; stiles and rails, Floor Enamel Dust Gray; beveled edge of panels, Quick-Drying Enamel Orange Mixture. *Furniture*—Floor Enamel Dust Gray trimmed in Quick-Drying Enamel Deep Ivory with touches of Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green and Indian Orange. *Floor*—Neptunite Floor Varnish, waxed for dancing.

Another Recreation Room

Walls—Mello-Gloss Light Canary. *Woodwork*—Quick-Drying Enamel Dragon Red. *Floor*—Floor Enamel Walnut Color and Quick-Drying Enamel Dragon Red.

FLOORS, FURNITURE AND WOODWORK QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. When both stain and filler are used on new, open-grained woods, which is used first?

A. The stain must be used first. When perfectly dry it should be given a very thin coat of shellac. The wood should then be filled with Paste Wood Filler, colored to match the stain.

2. Is shellac a good foundation for varnished floors?

A. We do not recommend shellac on new floors or on any other floors except when the old finish has been removed with Paint and Varnish Remover. In such cases we recommend a thin coat of shellac before applying the first coat of varnish to prevent damage to the varnish from any Remover that may have been left on the floor.

3. Which shellac should be used, white or orange, on a new oak floor?

A. We do not recommend using any shellac on an oak floor. Use Neptunite Floor Varnish for all coats.

4. How should a new floor be finished in a natural varnish finish?

A. Be sure the floor is clean and smooth. If the wood is oak, fill with Paste Wood Filler. When dry, apply two coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish. If the wood is pine, fir, or other close-grained woods, apply three coats of Floor Varnish. For thinning, read the directions on the can label.

5. What is the best way to finish a new maple



Only when Paint and Varnish Remover has been used should a thin coat of Shellac be applied before varnishing floors.

floor?

A. A very durable and satisfactory finish can be produced by applying a coat of Master Oil thinned with equal parts of turpentine. Apply this mixture to the floor with a brush, being careful to apply it evenly. It is very penetrating and will soak into the maple flooring, hardening the surface and at the same time bringing out the grain and producing a very pleasing effect. One coat is usually

sufficient. Where the floor is very dry two coats may be necessary. This finish is not intended to put a coating on the surface of the floor. It is intended to penetrate, preserve and beautify the wood.

6. What is the proper way to paint a new interior wood floor?

A. The floor must be clean, dry and free from grease. Apply two coats of Floor Enamel. The first coat should be thinned in accordance with directions on the can label. The second coat should be applied as the enamel comes in the can, without thinning. For best results three coats should be applied to a new floor.

7. How can worn places such as in front of a door be refinished to match the balance of the floor?

A. Sandpaper with the grain of the wood and clean the worn places thoroughly, then stain with Lowe Brothers Oil Stain to match the original color of the floor. Use the stain according to



All traces of wax must be removed before a floor is revarnished. See Question No. 9.

oil which may have come from a dustless cloth or mop. If the floor has been waxed then the wax must be entirely removed (see answer No. 12) before any paint or varnish is used. Sandpaper with the grain of the wood and with a painter's duster remove the dust caused by sandpapering. Then apply two or more coats of paint or varnish.

9. Can a varnished floor that has been waxed be revarnished without removing the wax?

A. No. All traces of wax must be removed before the varnish can be applied. There is no quick or easy way to remove wax. Wash the surface with turpentine, changing the cloth frequently and continuing to wash with turpentine until the floor is as clean as possible. During this washing procedure, the cracks in the floor will become filled with wax. For this reason we recommend that a thin coat of shellac be applied to the floor before applying varnish. If floors that have been waxed must be refinished, we strongly recommend that they be redressed. This will produce a new surface—then varnish the same as new floors.

10. What is the best way to refinish an old painted floor in a natural finish?

A. Have the floor redressed by scraping, planing or sanding. Then finish the same as for a new floor.

11. How can a natural wood effect be secured over an old painted surface?

A. The method used is called graining. One method is to give the surface two coats of Neptunite Varnish Stain Ground Color, allow to dry, then grain with Neptunite Graining Compound and a Graining Tool, which may be secured at any paint store. A little experimenting on the part of the user will produce satisfactory results. Full directions for use will be found on the label of the Graining Compound. When dry, finish with Neptunite Varnish Stain Light Oak, Dark Oak or any other color desired.

12. Can Varnish Stain be applied to a floor so that laps will not show?

A. Yes. Paint only five or six boards at a time, their full length. Apply the stain freely.

directions on the can label. When dry apply one or more coats of varnish to entire floor.

8. How should an old varnished floor be prepared for painting or varnishing?

A. The floor should be washed with soap and water to remove all traces of grease or floor

In this way the Varnish Stain works very easily and there will be no laps.

13. What is the proper way to paint an interior cement floor?

A. Clean the floor thoroughly to remove all dirt and grease before painting. This can be done best by scraping, then washing with benzine. Do not use soap and water to clean a cement floor that has not been painted previously. In the case of a garage floor, oil and grease cannot be removed by washing with benzine because the benzine will only spread the grease over a larger area. For best results remove as much of the oil and grease as possible by scraping, then burn the remainder out of the floor with a painter's blow-torch, sandpaper, brush and then paint with Floor Enamel.

There is a great difference in the texture of cement floors. Some are very soft and porous, while others are very hard. Extreme care must be taken in applying the first coat. The paint must be thin enough to satisfy the absorption of the cement. The paint should be thinned as directed on the can label. A cement floor that is continually damp cannot and should not be painted.

14. What is the proper way to repaint an interior wood or cement floor?

A. Clean the floor thoroughly by washing with soap and water. Rinse carefully with clean water to remove all traces of soap. Allow the floor to dry thoroughly. For best results two coats of Floor Enamel should be given. The enamel should be applied according to the directions on the can label.

15. What system should be followed to produce a natural varnish finish on new woodwork or furniture?

A. If the woodwork is oak, walnut, mahogany, or any other open-grained wood, it should first be filled with Lowe Brothers Paste Wood Filler, used according to the directions on the can label. Allow to dry, then apply two or more coats of varnish.

If the woodwork is close-grained wood, such as birch, pine, gum, cypress, etc., sandpaper with the grain of the wood and remove the dust caused by sandpapering with a painter's duster, and apply three coats of varnish.

16. What system should be used in finishing new woodwork with enamel?



All dirt and grease must be removed before painting a cement floor

A. The woodwork should be of close-grained wood. However, open-grained woods may be enameled, but they must be filled with Paste Wood Filler before applying finishing coats. After the paste wood filler is dry apply two or more coats of Enamel Undercoating, which should be applied freely. It is not necessary to sandpaper between coats. Then apply a coat composed of half Enamel Undercoating and half Enamel. When dry, sandpaper with the grain of the wood with fine sandpaper and apply finishing coat of Enamel. On close-grained woods, the first coat should be Enamel Undercoating to which one pint of raw linseed oil has been added to each gallon of Enamel Undercoating. Then finish the same as for open-grained wood.

17. Why use Enamel Undercoating under enamel?

A. Enamels are more or less transparent and are not as easily brushed out, nor do they cover as much surface as Enamel Undercoating. Enamels cannot be sanded easily to a level finish. Enamel Undercoating hides well, is easy to brush out and a slight sanding makes the surface perfectly smooth and level.

18. Is it necessary to give woodwork and furniture a coat of flat paint before finishing with Quick-Drying Enamel?

A. No. Clean the old surface, removing all grease, oil or furniture polish. Sandpaper with the grain of the wood, then use the Quick-Drying Enamel for all coats.

19. Should wood surfaces upon which furniture polish has been used be cleaned before varnishing, painting or enameling? Why?

A. Yes, all surfaces should be thoroughly cleaned with benzine before varnishing, painting or enameling. If all trace of furniture polish is not removed, paint or varnish will not dry properly and later may chip off.

20. What is the best way to varnish a chair so that the varnish on the seat and arms will be sure to dry hard and not remain sticky?

A. Always wash furniture with turpentine, then sandpaper with fine sandpaper with the

grain of the wood before revarnishing. If the surface is not entirely clean the varnish will not dry.

21. Can a surface previously finished in varnish be enameled?

A. Yes. Wash the surface with benzine, wipe dry, then sandpaper with fine sandpaper and

apply two or more coats of enamel.

22. Can lacquer be applied over a painted, varnished or enameled surface?

A. If the old paint, varnish or enamel is hard, lacquer may be applied over it in some cases without any difficulty; however, we

strongly recommend removing the old finish before applying lacquer, in accordance with the directions on the lacquer can label.

23. How should lawn and porch furniture be painted?

A. Be sure to have the furniture clean by washing with benzine or gasoline, then remove all loose paint by sandpapering and apply two coats of Quick-Drying Enamel.

24. What is the best way to refinish varnished furniture a different shade without removing the old finish?

A. Clean the furniture thoroughly by washing with benzine. The furniture may then be stained any shade of Neptunite Varnish Stain that is darker than the surface to be stained.

25. Can a surface previously painted or enameled be finished in a natural varnish stain?

A. Yes. Remove the old paint or enamel with Paint and Varnish Remover, then remove all traces of the Paint and Varnish Remover by washing with turpentine. Then sandpaper smooth with the grain of the wood and stain with Oil Stain of the desired shade. When the stain is dry apply two or more coats of Varnish.

26. How can interior window sills be refinished when the varnish is cracked and worn off in spots?

A. Remove all of the old varnish by scraping. Then refinish the same as for new wood.

27. What is the best way to refinish wicker furniture?

A. The best and easiest way to refinish wicker furniture is to apply the material with a spray; however, any paint suitable for such surfaces can be readily applied with a brush.

28. How should linoleum or oil cloth be cleaned before varnishing or lacquering?

A. Linoleum or oil cloth should be washed with soap and water to remove all of the grease that may be on the surface. The soap and water should be rinsed off several times with clear water to remove all traces of soap. Allow the linoleum or oil cloth to dry thoroughly before applying varnish or lacquer.



For convenience turn chair upside down—finish under parts first.



All traces of furniture polish and wax must be removed before refinishing.

29. Will paint give satisfactory service on old linoleum?

A. Yes. Clean the linoleum thoroughly with benzine or wash with soap and water. Be sure to remove the soap by washing several times in cold water. Allow to dry thoroughly and apply Lowe Brothers Floor Enamel, following the directions on the can label.

30. How may linoleum be renewed when pattern is worn?

A. Paint and sponge-imprint, spatter or otherwise decorate it. First, wash linoleum with turpentine to remove wax or oiliness (make sure there is no flame in the house).

Choose colors to suit walls, woodwork, and furnishings. Apply two coats of Floor Enamel or Quick-Drying Enamel for background and let dry. Cut an ordinary sponge in pieces of convenient size, using a separate piece for each color. Brush each imprint color on a saucer, wet the sponge in water and squeeze it out as dry as possible. Select the side you will use for the imprint, touch it to the paint on the saucer, press it lightly but firmly against the floor. You can make a number of imprints before renewing the paint on the sponge, applying them in a hit-or-miss fashion, turning the hand at the wrist so the imprints point in different directions. Start at the corner farthest from the door and apply one color to the space you can reach, then follow with the second, and so on, until the space you can reach is finished. Do not be afraid to let the imprints in various colors overlap. When sponges become clogged with enamel, wash them in turpentine, then water, and proceed as before. After the sponge imprints are dry give the floor two coats of Neptunite Floor Varnish. Revarnish the floor at intervals to keep it like new.

31. Which is the best finish for inlaid linoleum, Linoleum Varnish or Linoleum Lacquer?

A. Both are good. We do not recommend that a new linoleum be given a coat of either varnish or lacquer until after it has been used some time. It should then be cleaned thoroughly by washing with soap and water. Allow to dry, then apply either Linoleum Varnish or Linoleum Lacquer. The Linoleum Varnish will give a very high gloss while the Linoleum Lac-

quer will have very little gloss. The chief advantage of the lacquer is that it dries almost at once. Never apply Linoleum Lacquer to linoleum that has been varnished.

32. How should window shades be painted?

A. If in good condition they may be painted with Lowe Brothers Mellotone, thinned with as much turpentine as can be added without reducing the hiding quality too much. Dark colors hide better than the light colors; therefore, they will stand more thinning. Be sure the shades are perfectly dry before rolling them up.

33. When using enamel, what causes it to draw together and leave bare spots?

A. This condition is called crawling. It is caused either by oil or grease on the surface to be painted or by a very high gloss on the old finish. The remedy is to clean and sandpaper the surface with the grain of the wood before applying the enamel.

34. Why is linseed oil recommended for use in the first coat of paint and not in the last coat?

A. When a surface is to be painted it is usually more or less porous. The linseed oil that is added to the first coat

will soak into the porous surface, sealing it, producing a non-porous surface. Since the surface has been sealed by the first coat, it is not necessary to put any oil in the last coat.

35. What should be used to thin paint that is too thick for use?

A. Different types of paint require different types of thinner. Follow carefully the directions on the can label of the paint you are going to use.

36. How soon after cleaning varnish off with Paint and Varnish Remover can a new coat of varnish be applied?

A. All traces of the Paint and Varnish Remover must be gone before finishing with other materials. To remove Paint and Varnish Remover, wash the surface repeatedly with turpentine, using a clean cloth as soon as the previous one becomes soiled. Repeat until the surface is clean. Allow to dry, then sandpaper thoroughly with the grain of the wood. We then recommend that the first coat be a very thin coat of orange shellac. Then apply the finishing coats of varnish.



Painting and sponge imprinting give new beauty to old linoleum
—See Question No. 30.

ACCESSORIES AND MISCELLANEOUS

SUGGESTED COLORS, MATERIALS AND METHODS



Miscellaneous Pieces and Attic Cast-offs Respond to the Miracle of Color

Perhaps your attic or storeroom contains old chairs, chests, beds, or tables which can become attractive and useful pieces under the influence of smart, new colors. And the unfinished furniture section of the stores will reveal Chests of Drawers, End and Coffee Tables, Bookcases, Toilet Tables, Hanging Shelves, Desks, and Chairs which may be purchased inexpensively and finished to become a

definite decorative unit in your color scheme.

Your Dealer in Lowe Brothers painting and decorating materials can help you get effective and economical results from any painting job. The miscellaneous pieces shown on this page are reproduced in full color from the Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart which your dealer in Lowe Brothers products will be glad to show you.

★

No. 1—Shelf—Quick-Drying Enamel Apricot trimmed in Black.

No. 2—Wall Cabinet—Quick-Drying Enamel Ocean Blue trimmed in Black.

No. 3—Cupboard—Quick-Drying Enamel Wicker Brown lined with Dragon Red trimmed in Deep Ivory.

No. 4—Chair—Quick-Drying Enamel Shell Pink trimmed in Deep Ivory.

No. 5—Desk—Quick-Drying Enamel Lettuce Green trimmed in Black and Deep Ivory.

No. 6—Stand—Quick-Drying Enamel Twinkle Blue trimmed in Black.

No. 7—Table—Quick-Drying Enamel Black trimmed in Dragon Red.

No. 8—Waste Basket—Quick-Drying Enamel half Jade Green, half White trimmed with Black and Deep Ivory and lined with Shell Pink.

No. 9—Foot Stool—Quick-Drying Enamel Dragon Red, Black and Deep Ivory.

No. 10—Modernistic Table—Quick-Drying Enamel Apricot trimmed in Black.

★

No. 1—Garden Chair—Quick-Drying Enamel Indian Orange trimmed in Black and Citrous Yellow.

No. 2—Table—Quick-Drying Enamel Chateau Gray trimmed in Black.

No. 3—Pump—Quick-Drying Enamel Black trimmed in Jade Green.

No. 4—Kiddie Car—Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue, Black and Chateau Gray.

No. 5—Settee—Quick-Drying Enamel Jade Green trimmed in English Ivy.

No. 6—Large Jar—Quick-Drying Enamel Peking Blue trimmed in Black and lined with Chateau Gray.

No. 7—Flower Pots—Quick Drying Enamel Peking Blue, Indian Orange and Black.

No. 8—Croquet Mallet and Ball—Quick-Drying Enamel Indian Orange, Black and Chateau Gray.

No. 9—Express Wagon—Quick-Drying Enamel Roman Red, Chateau Gray, Black and Citrous Yellow.



MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. What paint should be used on the inside of a wood silo?

A. Do not paint the inside of a wood silo. They are very much like barrels—they must be kept wet or the hoops will fall off and the barrels or silos will leak. Painting the inside of a silo will seal the surface and prevent the moisture from properly swelling the wood.

2. What is the correct way to paint a wood fence?

A. Be sure the wood is dry and clean, then paint with two or more coats of High Standard Liquid Paint, using the paint as directed on the can label for painting houses.

3. What is the correct way to paint an iron fence?

A. Remove all of the rust by scraping and sandpapering. Apply two coats of any exterior paint such as Standard Metallic Paint or High Standard Liquid Paint.

4. How should swimming pools be prepared for painting? What kind of paint should be used?

A. Allow the empty pool to dry out thoroughly. Then the walls and floor should be scraped and cleaned to remove all loose paint. Best results will be obtained by applying two coats of High Standard Liquid Paint of the color desired. This will be as durable a finish as can be used. If a smoother and more glossy finish is desired, the pool may be finished with Linduro Enamel, but the enamel is much more



Fall is the best time to paint screens. Paint both the mesh and frame of screens.

expensive. Also, when the pool is filled with water, that part of the enamel that is under the water will not look any better than when finished with paint. The part that is above water will be somewhat smoother and have a higher gloss. It is not to be expected that paint constantly under water will wear more than one year, and the interior of pools should be cleaned and painted at least once every year.

5. What is the correct way to paint an automobile?

A. Remove all grease and oil by washing with benzine or gasoline. Sandpaper all of the car with fine sandpaper, making sure to make all the rough places perfectly smooth. Remove with a painter's duster all of the dust caused by the sandpapering, then apply two coats of Auto Enamel. The first coat should be thinned about ten per cent with turpentine. When the first coat is dry, sandpaper lightly with fine sandpaper, remove the dust and apply a finishing coat of Auto Enamel as it comes in the can without thinning.

6. Is it necessary to remove the old finish when repainting an automobile?

A. No. Sandpaper the old finish smooth and paint as directed on the Auto Enamel can label.

7. What is the correct size brush to use in painting an automobile?

A. Use a 2½" Chinese Bristle Varnish Brush.

B. How should scratches on an automobile be treated before finishing with Auto Enamel?

A. Sandpaper perfectly smooth, remove the dust caused by the sandpapering and finish with Auto Enamel.

9. When painting an automobile with Auto Enamel, what part should be painted first?

A. First, paint the top part of the body down to the molding. Then in order, the body, wheels and top. Never paint the wheels first for the reason that the brush used in painting the wheels will soon get full of dirt and specks. This will mar the finish if the same brush is used later to paint the body.

10. Is there an enamel top dressing for automobiles, that will not crack?

A. We have never had a complaint on Lowe Brothers Auto Top Finish because of cracking. Sometimes the top to be painted is in such bad condition that the top itself has already cracked. Applying top finish to such a surface will not eliminate the cracks.

11. What is the correct way to paint a wood boat?

A. Make sure the boat is perfectly dry and clean before attempting to paint. Apply three coats of High Standard Liquid Paint as directed on the can label for painting houses. This method will produce a very durable finish, but does not give a high lustre. If a high lustre is desired, the boat should be painted with Auto Enamel instead of High Standard, following the directions on the can label for painting automobiles.

12. What is the best way to paint or repaint a wood blackboard?

A. Sandpaper the surface smooth with the grain of the wood. Apply a coat of High Standard Liquid Paint, Lead Color. The paint should be thinned with one pint of turpentine and one pint of linseed oil to the gallon of paint. This first, or priming coat, should be allowed to dry for several days. Then sandpaper with the grain of the wood until smooth and finish with Blackboard Slating. If the wood has been painted previously, sandpaper and finish with Blackboard Slating. No priming is necessary.

13. What is the correct method to use in painting bicycles and motorcycles?

A. Remove all oil and grease by washing with gasoline or benzine. Then use fine sandpaper until all the surface to be painted is perfectly

smooth. Remove the dust, caused by the sandpapering, with a painter's duster, then apply two coats of Lowe Brothers Auto Enamel, following the directions on the can label.

14. What is the correct method of painting farm implements and trucks?

A. Remove all grease, dirt, and loose paint by scraping and washing with gasoline, then sandpaper. When the surfaces are dry, remove the dust caused by the sandpapering, using a painter's duster, and apply at least two coats of Truck and Tractor Paint, following the directions on the can label.

15. What is the correct method of painting radiators?

A. Clean thoroughly and apply two coats of

Mello-Gloss as it comes in the can, without thinning. There are other paints that will give good results on radiators, such as Auto Enamel, Quick-Drying Enamel, Mello-tone or Floor Enamel. Aluminum Paint looks well on radiators, but gives off less heat than the other paints recommended.

16. Can the inside of the oven of a gas stove be painted successfully?

A. Yes. Use Aluminum Paint.

Before applying any paint to a gas stove, all grease must be removed by washing with strong soap and water. Wash several times with clear water after using soap and water. Benzine or gasoline may be used but make sure there is no fire or flame in the room while cleaning. Open doors and windows to rid room of fumes.

The outside of the oven and the balance of the stove may be painted with Auto Enamel or Quick-Drying Enamel. The burners, of course, must not be painted.

17. What is the correct way to paint a stove pipe?

A. Be sure the stove pipe is perfectly clean and free from grease and stove polish by washing with strong soap and water and rinsing with clear water.

If benzine, gasoline or other inflammable liquid is used in cleaning, be sure that there is no fire or flame in the room. Open doors and windows to rid the room of fumes.

Apply a coat of Iron Enamel. Allow the Enamel to dry thoroughly before building a fire in the stove. The Iron Enamel will remain on the stove pipe for a long time, unless the pipe becomes exceedingly hot.



Whip out all dust from a new brush before using. After using, clean—See Question No. 24.

18. When is the best time of the year to paint screens?

A. We recommend the fall. They should be cleaned and given at least one coat of Screen Enamel. The wood or metal frames, as well as the mesh, should be painted.

19. Should screens be painted on one or both sides?

A. Both sides should be kept well painted. However, occasionally the inside of the frames will be in good condition and only the outside need be painted.

20. Can regular exterior house paint be used on screens when a certain color is desired?

A. Yes, but it should be thinned with turpentine for painting screen wire to prevent the paint from clogging the mesh.

21. How can screen wire be painted so as not to fill up the mesh?

A. The paint should be thinned slightly with turpentine and brushed on with a fairly stiff brush.

22. What are the proper paints to use on toys?

A. We recommend Quick-Drying Enamel, but other paints such as Auto Enamel or Par-O-Keet Lacquer may be used.

23. What is the best way to paint window shades?

A. If in good condition they may be painted

with Lowe Brothers Mellotone thinned with as much turpentine as can be added without reducing the hiding quality too much. Dark colors hide better than light colors; therefore, they will stand more thinning. Be sure the shades are perfectly dry before rolling them up.

24. How should brushes be cleaned after using?

A. Brushes used in paint, varnish or enamel should be cleaned thoroughly with turpentine, then washed with soap and water and rinsed thoroughly with clear water. Brushes used in lacquer must be cleaned with Lacquer Thinner, then washed with soap and water and rinsed thoroughly with clear water.

25. How can hardened brushes be cleaned and softened?

A. Use Lacquer Thinner or a liquid especially prepared for the purpose. This may be secured from any paint dealer.

26. How should used brushes be kept in good condition?

A. Bore a hole in the handle of the brush and run a wire through the hole, suspend the brush in a bucket partly filled with a half and half mixture of linseed oil and turpentine. The bristles of the brush must not rest on the bottom of the bucket. The linseed oil and turpentine should come up above the bottom of the ferrule of the brush, but never entirely cover the ferrule.

*See Lowe Brothers
Pictorial Color Chart
Before You Paint*

It's easy to prevent costly mistakes in color selection. Your nearby Dealer in Lowe Brothers painting and decorating materials will gladly show you Lowe Brothers Pictorial Color Chart. You may choose from this chart, without cost or obligation, the particular effect you wish to secure. You may select pleasing color combinations from actual painted illustrations of charming interiors and attractive exteriors. And you have the satisfaction of knowing, before a brush is lifted, that the color scheme you choose will be duplicated exactly.



A large, horizontal, yellow scalloped border with a series of rounded, overlapping edges, framing the central text.

Lowe Brothers

PAINTS AND VARNISHES
QUALITY UNSURPASSED SINCE 1870